

THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

in consequence tarred and feathered by the inhabitants upon his return. Spelling as pronounced, it is as follows:

Old Flood Iron, for his hard work,
Was tarred and feathered and carried in a cart,
And for leaving five men on a wreck,
Was tarred and feathered all over his back.
Life of Judge Story, by his Son.

To the Point.

We invite attention to the communication, copied from the Central Christian Herald, entitled "The Plague and Intemperance—A Parallel." We would ask the reader after he has perused the article a question or two, and if he cannot solve them, let him invoke the aid of a distiller, liquor seller, pettifogging lawyer, venal politician or judge. If such an occurrence should take place in this country, as is said to have taken place in Geneva, would it be "Constitutional," to interfere? Would that section of the bill of rights be invaded which declares that every individual has an inalienable right "to enjoy and defend life, liberty, acquire, possess and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness and safety?" If a Legislature should provide for punishing the individual who propagated the plague, and for destroying the infecting vessel? Would not such legislative provision conflict directly with that section of the Constitution which says there shall be "no unreasonable search and seizure?" And that other provision which declares that "private property" shall not be taken for public use without full compensation to the owner first made?

Is it not clearly unconstitutional to interfere with a man's trade or business?

After these questions have been fully and fairly answered, we would like to have some one show us the difference between the case occurring in Geneva, and the one now existing in our country. There is a difference we admit, in the extent and nature of the mischief done, and this difference is all against the liquor traffic, but in the character of the act, there is no difference. From the way in which the apologists of the liquor business reason, one would suppose that the Constitution was formed to protect distillers and liquor-sellers and liquor, and that no other persons or property could claim this protection. The sounder view of the propagation of the plague has an inalienable right to "enjoy and defend life, liberty, acquire, possess, and protect property, pursue and obtain happiness and safety," but the sufferers have no such rights. The "Courts shall be open and every individual shall have remedy by due course of law for injuries done to his lands, goods, person, health or reputation"—provided, nevertheless, that such individual is a distiller, or engaged in the liquor traffic. Injuries to lands, goods, person and reputation of women and children are excepted. They may be robbed, of all that is dear by a liquor seller, and the Constitution admits of no remedy.

The Plague and Intemperance—A Parallel.

In Henry's Life of Calvin, vol. ii, page 50, is the following statement of a horrible atrocity, committed three hundred years ago:

"A pestilential disorder had, for many years, prevailed in Geneva and the surrounding districts, to such a degree that the population was, in fact, decimated, two thousand inhabitants dying out of twenty thousand, the highest estimate of the population of this little city. All the relations of life were disturbed; the courts of justice were closed; and the evil would have become worse, had not circumstances led to the discovery of a conspiracy, of rare iniquity, even in those times, formed by a set of wretches, who diffused the infection, by means similar to those employed in 1520. Their practice was to mix up the virus drawn from those who were sick of the plague with wine, and then to place it on the table and bars of doors, and on the lines in the public streets. The disease was thus spread in the most awful manner. Even some of the inspectors of the hospitals were in league with these wretches, whose only object it was to share among each other the bodies of the dead. They had been told by a false prophet, that if they did not do this, they would be destroyed by the plague, and they, as they expressed it, could be fed with a single measure of corn, when it would be possible for them to take possession of the entire city."

The above account reveals a full and complete atrocity, not often equalled in a wicked world. A set of wretches propagating the plague, and destroying the lives of their neighbors for the sake of gain!

Thirty-one of them were apprehended and burnt. The physician and two assistants were quarantined. It is probable that these three furnished the virus from the gloom of those sick of the plague, and manufactured the same. Are you horrified gentle reader, and do you say they deserved for their crimes, the doom which they met?

But look, I pray you, at a plague which is propagated for gain among us, and which prevails so extensively. Drunkenness is a worse plague than that which has been the scourge of the East for many hundred years. It destroys 300,000 lives annually. In the last ten years, 300,000 of our countrymen have gone to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's eternity. The plague of drunkenness has destroyed more lives than was ever destroyed by the Asiatic plague and cholera combined.

But this is not all; drunkenness excites its subjects to the commission of crime—three fourths of all the crimes committed in the land are the product of drunkenness. The plague does not excite its subjects to commit crime. Drunkenness induces man to disgrace and poverty, and involves his family and friends, his wife and children with him. The plague does not reduce to disgrace, or entail poverty and ruin upon a wife and children. Drunkenness needs no victims to kill. The plague carries those who are Christians to eternal blessedness. Who would not rather have his friend die of the plague than die the drunkard's death?

The Geneva board to death thirty-one of those who, for gain propagated the plague among them. We give men legal authority to propagate the plague for the sake of gain, the plague of drunkenness among us. The Geneva quarantined the men who aided in propagating the plague, by furnishing the virus and manufacturing the same. Those who manufacture the poison among us, and furnish it to others who are directly engaged in propagating the plague of drunkenness, are high in honor.

Fellow Citizens! shall this death-dealing plague be propagated forever? Shall men forever be allowed by law to propagate poverty and crime, disease and death, for their own private emolument, and seduce your children and mine to fall under the influence of this dreadful plague?

What would we think of a man who would propagate the small-pox all over the country, for the sake of gain or what would we think of a people who would give him legal authority to do so, by paying a paltry tax? We do not ask you to treat the propagators of drunkenness as the Geneva treated the propagators of the plague among them. But who would have blamed the Geneva for burning up all the plague-infected alive which they found, even if there had been a great cry that they were destroying men's property? This, then, is what we ask. Give us a law which shall authorize the proper authorities to destroy that which creates drunkenness.

Consolidated.—It is stated that the stocks of the O'Reilly and Moore lines in the south-west have been consolidated, and that the O'Reilly office in this city, will be used by the new company.

National Temperance Society.

The Second Anniversary of the National Temperance Society took place at Metropolitan Hall last evening. JOHN F. CROCKER, Esq., President of the Society, took the Chair. Rev. R. S. CRAWFORD, of Rochester, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Annual Report was read by Rev. C. J. WARREN. The past year has been marked by the most important events; the Maine Law has been enacted in different sections of the country—it has succeeded in several States to the entire satisfaction of the friends of Temperance. The report contains some valuable statistical information, of which we condense the leading items. The effort for the Reformation of Inebriates, at the Industrial Temperance Home, has been encouraged by a legislative appropriation of \$2,000, to which the Society has added \$3,000, making the entire expense of the new Asylum, for the past ten months, about \$5,000. The number of inmates at the "Home," from May 3, 1851, to March, 1852, is 400; and the average number at one time, 75. Nearly one hundred had left the Asylum, reformed and doing well, in the eight months prior to January, 1852. The enterprise has since passed into the hands of Rev. L. M. PEARCE. The Society in some detail to the efforts of the Asylum to obtain the passage of a prohibitory law by the Legislature of the State. Early in April last, the Secretary also applied to the Mayor of the City, and obtained an order to the Captains of Police, to report the names and residences of all persons who kept their shops open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquor. The order was made returnable yesterday, May 12, and to embrace the last four Sabbaths. An analysis of one of these reports shows these results:

Number of the places open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquor,.....242
Porter Houses,.....89
Hotels,.....9
Restaurants,.....13
Confectionaries,.....1
Saloons,.....12
Groceries,.....118
Of these, are kept by women: Hotels 2, Saloons 3, Porter Houses 16, Marked "very bad," (by women 3)—6. One porter house is marked, "Thieves meet here."

There is reason to believe that this statement is very far below the truth; but even with this proportion, there would be, in all this city.

ON-SHOPS.

Open on the Sabbath,.....4,840
Groceries open to sell rum,.....2,360
Porter houses,.....1,790
Restaurants and Saloons,.....700
Kept by females,.....420
"Very bad places,".....120
"Thieves meet here,".....20

Shall all these places be licensed for another year? They will, or will be permitted to sell without license, unless some effort is made to induce the officers of our city government to do their duty, and refrain from violations of law.

Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Boston, late Chaplain of the Legislature of Massachusetts, made an effective address, in the course of which he read an extract of a letter from Mayor Parry, of Portland, Maine, in answer to the statements that that gentleman had sold rum in the late election, on the ground of opposition to the Maine Law. Mr. Parry says: "I have met with no obstacles, neither do I apprehend any, in administering the (Me.) Law which has produced so much excitement. There have been evasions ever since its enactment, and they cannot be wholly prevented; but I feel confident, that, through the vigilance of the City Police, the great object of the law will be accomplished in this city, and as I hope in a manner calculated to allay rather than increase excitement."

At this juncture, Col. E. L. Snow entered the Hall, and was greeted by round upon round of tumultuous applause. The great "ejected" acknowledged the compliment, and Shelton's Band played a lively air.

Rev. Mr. Willets, of Philadelphia, followed in an argumentative and humorous speech, full of encouragement to the temperance people. Mr. North announced the withdrawal of the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, Mr. Warren, for another field of labor, and offered a resolution of thanks to that gentleman for his exertions in the cause.

A collection was taken up, which realized \$285.17.
Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Trenton, and Col. Snow, made brief addresses, pointed and effective. Col. Snow announced his determination to stand by the position he had taken in regard to the temperance movement, and to uphold the Maine Law which shall be passed. His remarks were received with great applause, and in the midst of enthusiastic cheering the meeting adjourned.—N. Y. Times.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Grand Session of Cadets assembled in Wilmington on the 21st April. No business of special interest is reported to have been enacted. There are now seventy-five sections in the State, with a membership of one thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine; of which five hundred and twenty-four were initiated in the preceding three months.

The Publishers of the N. Y. Tribune are out with a prospectus for a Campaign Tribune, to commence on the 17th proximo and end on the 25th November ensuing. Terms—Single copy, 75 cts.; 5 copies to one address, \$2.50; 11 copies do., \$5; 23 copies do., \$10—in advance.

Mr. JEWETT, of Addison county, Vt., has imported one hundred and sixty sheep from Spain, for which he paid \$14,000. One buck cost \$900, and will shear twenty-four pounds of wool.

The chain-gang is now employed in quarrying stone, for the new Court House, and for county roads, at Mount Holly, a short distance north of the city. Judge Fitch is daily sending new recruits to the gang.

New ENTERPRISE.—The Hillsborough Gazette, has commenced a daily issue. It is a small neat sheet, about the size of the "Sun." It is published by J. K. EMMETT, Esq.

Correspondence of the Daily Times.

Boston, May 19, 1852.
BOSTON DAILY TIMES.—As you have taken most interest in the question of pews and seats, so long agitated in the M. E. Church in your city, and especially in the case of Union Chapel, I have thought you would be pleased to hear occasionally from this, the seat of the General Conference.

This venerable body of men convened in Bromfield street Church on the first of the present month, where it continues to meet daily, and will sit some two or three weeks. The present assembly is the 10th annual session, and is composed of delegates from New York, and Morris, of Cincinnati, Bishop Hamilton, since the session began, has sent in his resignation of the Episcopal office, which was accepted, and he is no longer a Bishop. There will most probably be four new Bishops elected during the present session, as the present number are nearly insufficient to discharge the rapidly increasing duties of that office in the church.

The great question before the Conference so far, and the most talked of above here, is that of pews—whether such congregation shall be permitted to occupy their church in the manner most congenial to their own sense of propriety, or whether the preachers shall dictate in this matter. The question has come up by a petition from Union Chapel to be supplied with the ministry. The petition was received and referred to the committee on the Episcopacy, where it is still pending. Another growing out of and involving this subject, was the decision of the Ohio Conference, by the Rev. J. S. Inskip. Mr. Inskip had favored the proposition of allowing the congregation to sit in church as they deemed proper, and for questions growing out of this he had been tried by his Conference, where a decision was had against him. From this decision he appealed, and the case was twice tried last week—occupying the Conference several days. The case was warmly contested, and the whole merits of the controversy connected with the question of seating churches, was examined. The trial created much interest, not only among the delegates, but among the members of the church in this city, and visitors from abroad. You will bear in mind that the General Conference holds its session in a church with pews and an Organ. Indeed, all the Methodist churches in New England are either pews, or the men and women are seated promiscuously, which involves the same principle. The members, therefore, in this country, cannot understand how this practice, so universal among them, can be considered an offence against the rules of the church. And to refuse for more than two years, to supply a congregation with a minister, as in the case of Union Chapel, or to punish a minister for favoring the pew system, as in the case of Mr. Inskip, sounds to their ears strange and unmethodical.

During the trial last week, the question of pews and seats, was warmly contested. Mr. Inskip made a most excellent speech in his own defence. It was full of humor, argument, and sometimes a sarcasm. The audience was so delighted with it that once they forgot the proprieties of the place, and began stamping and clapping in token of their approbation. Mr. Inskip was also defended by Rev. Dr. Tefft. The advocates in behalf of the action of the Ohio Conference were Rev. G. Moody, Geo. W. Walker, Jacob Young and Dr. Elliott. The decision of the Conference against Mr. Inskip was reversed by a large majority. This is considered as settling the question of pews; the strongest opponents conceding the vote in that case as a test vote on the pew question.

The case of Union Chapel will most probably be taken up in a day or two. There will be a proposition to modify the discipline of the church touching the practice, and there will doubtless be a very large majority in favor of modification.

At the first future moment I will advise you farther in relation to the doings of the Conference. Yours, C. W. F.

FAITH OF THE TRUST.

We have The Polynesian of the 13th of March which contains three days later news than we were previously possessed of.

Accounts concerning the late volcanic eruption on Mauna Loa were received in Honolulu on the 24th of March. The Polynesian says that—"By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava where it first broke forth on the side of Mauna Loa, it was ascertained to be 500 feet high. This was upon the supposition that it was 30 miles distant. We now are of the opinion that it was a great distance, say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass, the play of this jet, at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projected into the air to a distance of 500 feet, was a sight so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of 40 to 50 miles. The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over a hundred feet!"

In some places this river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points, it has filled up ravines of 100, 200 and 300 feet in depth; and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the great growth of centuries was cut down by the lava, and the mow's scythe. No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea. Ravines are covered over—ravines are filled up—forests are destroyed, and the habitations of man are consumed like wax in the furnace. Truly, "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption in progress. A rumor has reached us, that several native villages have been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence.

Two vessels had sailed for Hilo, both filled to their utmost capacity with people who desired to witness this great eruption.

The eruption seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the southwest side, and not from the old crater on the summit, as was formerly supposed. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay) must be some 50 or 60 miles.

If it continued in reaching the ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

FIXED AT THE HOUSE OF REPOSE.—About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the room of the House of Refuge, in which there was a considerable quantity of broom corn. The danger for a time was imminent, but through the great exertions of those about the building, and the timely arrival of help from the city, the flames were mainly confined to the building in which they originated.

Several of the two companies were on the ground and did good service. The entire loss by fire and water, says Mr. Greenwood, will not exceed \$300. It was undoubtedly the work of one of the boys. One lad by the name of John T. Smith, was so frightened that he jumped from a third story window, and broke his legs. As soon as the fire was discovered, messengers were sent to the city to give the alarm. Mr. Hubbard was absent at the time.

THE Indiana State Medical Society, which has been in session in New Albany during the week, adjourned on Thursday. The next annual meeting is to be held in Lafayette. Dr. Brower, of Lawrenceburg, was elected president for the ensuing year.

There are 265 prisoners in the Indiana penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD.

The second annual report of the President and Directors of the Company to the stockholders, has just been issued. This important line of road was opened on the 19th of September, 1851, and regular daily trains commenced running on the 30th. The entire length of the road is 92 and 90-100 miles, with side tracks measuring 740-100 miles. There are over 45 miles of straight track. The total ascent going north is 361-3 feet, and descent north 110-8 feet—difference of ascent over descent, 250-5 feet.

The cost of the road, including right of way and land damages, engines and cars, depots, &c., &c., is set down at \$2,145,595, and the net earnings for the six months, ending April 1st, 1852, amount to \$63,032. It is proposed to lay a double track from Cincinnati to Cummingville, for which the iron is on hand and paid for.

The report is full, clear and explicit in its details, and the general survey of the numerous railroad lines, which must become in part tributary to the Cincinnati and Dayton line, as exhibited in the report, certainly presents very flattering prospects.

THE New Mexico Revolution.—The Washington Telegraph publishes the following in reference to the revolution in New Mexico: Private dispatches were yesterday received in this city from New Mexico via St. Louis, to the effect that a revolution was anticipated, and that Gov. Calhoun, who is convalescent, after a protracted illness, had arrived himself, of such military assistance as could be procured, to resist and quell whatever opposition to the laws should arise.

Dispatches from Gov. Calhoun say that a threatened revolution portends serious trouble. Volunteers were being raised to subvert the revolutionists and to preserve order.

THE Upper Mississippi.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of Wednesday says: The water has nearly all the year, and the large from five to six feet deep. The bottom on the opposite side is overflowed in all the low places and a portion of the plank road in the direction of Caskaskia, and one or more bridges washed away. The Osage river is putting out full, the Missouri river rising from thence down, upper Mississippi high, and from every indication we are to have high water here.

WE saw this morning, in the hands of a returned Californian, Mr. C. Meeks, of Ohio, a lump of the pure precious metal worth nearly \$3,000. It was the largest specimen we ever beheld, and was dug up by the lucky holder on Bear river. Mr. M. comes home after an absence of two years with a fortune, most of which he has extracted from the earth by his own hands.—Buffalo Courier, May 18.

SUBSCRIPTION OF THE ANN ARBOR BANK.—The Governor of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., has recently sustained a heavy run upon it for specie, and on Tuesday last gave out and refused to redeem. This bank has a large circulation, stated at \$360,000, and is owned by Wall street, New York, where the bills are issued, and most of them circulated.

A distressing occurrence took place last Wednesday at the wharf. Quite an aged German lady, who had just arrived from the old country, and who had a son living in the Queen City, made a mis-step and fell into the hatchway of one of the steamers, causing almost instant death. The accident was caused by her impatience to step ashore.

IF Gilson county, Tenn., has voted by a majority of six hundred, in favor of subscribing \$150,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They promise to do the same thing for the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

IF Glancing over a page of Blackwood, recently, we met with this observation: "There is but one way of being correct and agreeing with every body, it is to say nothing that can be of any possible use to any one."

MILITARY ASYLUM.—We learn from a reliable source, that one of the Military Asylums of the United States is to be located at or near the city of Cincinnati.

Information from Indianapolis says the free-banking law has passed both houses of the Indiana Legislature.

MARRIED.—On Sunday evening, May 25th, by Rev. Wm. H. HARRISON, WILLIAM MITCHELL, formerly publisher of the Western Pioneer, to Miss CALISTO LONG, both of this city.

Form of Application for a Charter of the Temple of Honor.

(Date.)
The undersigned, believing the Temple of Honor to be well calculated to cement more closely our national relations, and add to the general prosperity of the cause of Temperance, respectfully petition the Grand Temple of the State of Ohio to grant them a Charter to open a new temple, to be called the Temple of Honor, No. —, of the State of Ohio, to be located in —, and under your jurisdiction. We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of the Grand Temple, and also by those of the Order at large. Enclosed is the Charter Fee, \$25. To be directed to J. Wadsworth, G. W. R. Cincinnati, Ohio, free of postage.

Form of Application for a Union of the Daughters of Temperance.

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LONGEVITY.—The New Bedford Mercury

says that there is a strip of land bordering on the sea in South Dartmouth, known as "Smith's Neck," which is about one mile in width by one and a half miles in length. The inhabitants on this strip of land are mostly Quakers, and number 145, the ages of twenty of whom average 80 years and make an aggregate of 1720 years. Twelve of this number have attained to from 80 to 95 years, making an aggregate of 1134 years and eight others (the comparatively middle aged) are from 70 to 75 years of age. This is an amount of longevity not often paralleled.

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